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MONDAY, January 11, 1773.

BOSTON, January 11. 1773.

WEDNESDAY last the Great & General Court or Assembly of this Province met here, when His Excellency the Governor was pleased to make the following SPEECH to both Houses, viz.

Gentlemen of the Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I HAVE nothing in special command from His Majesty to lay before you at this time; I have general Instructions to recommend to you, at all times, such measures as may tend to promote that peace and order upon which your own happiness and prosperity as well as His Majesty's service very much depend. That the Government is at present in a disturbed and disordered state is a truth too evident to be denied. The cause of this disorder appears to me equally evident. I wish I may be able to make it appear so to you, for then I may not doubt that you will agree with me in the proper measures for the removal of it. I have pleased myself, for several years past, with hopes that the cause would cease of itself and the effect with it, but I am disappointed, and I may not any longer, consistent with my duty to the King and my regard to the Interest of the Province, delay communicating my sentiments to you upon a matter of so great importance. I shall be explicit and treat the subject without reserve. I hope you will receive what I have to say upon it with candour, and, if you shall not agree in sentiments with me, I promise you, with candour likewise, to receive and consider what you may offer in answer. (b)

When our Predecessors first took possession of this Plantation or Colony, under a Grant and Charter from the Crown of England, it was their sense, and it was the sense of the Kingdom, that they were to remain subject to the supreme Authority of Parliament. This appears from the Charter itself and from other irresistable evidence. This supreme authority has, from time to time, been exercised by Parliament and submitted to by the Colony and hath been, in the most express terms, acknowledged by the Legislature and, except about the time of the Anarchy and Confusion in England which preceded the Restoration of King Charles the second, I have not discovered that it has been called in question even by private or particular persons until within seven or eight years last past. Our Provincial or local Laws have, in numerous instances, had relation to Acts of Parliament made to respect the Plantations in general and this Colony in particular, and in our Executive Courts both Juries and Judges have, to all intents and purposes, considered such Acts as part of our Rule of Law. Such a constitution, in a Plantation, is not peculiar to England but agrees with the principles of the most celebrated Writers upon the Law of Nations that "when a "nation takes possession of a distant Country and "settles a Colony there, that Country, though sepa"rated from the principal establishment or mother "Country, naturally becomes a part of the State "equally with its ancient possessions."

So much however of the spirit of Liberty breathes through all Parts of the English Constitution, that although from the nature of government there must be one supreme authority over the whole, yet this Constitution will admit of subordinate Powers with legislative and executive authority, greater or less according to local and other circumstances. Thus we see a variety of Corporations formed within the Kingdom with powers to make and execute such Bylaws as are for their immediate use and benefit, the Members of such Corporations still remaining subject to the general laws of the Kingdom. We see also Governments established in the Plantations which, from their separate and remote situation, require more general and extensive powers of Legislation within themselves than those formed within the Kingdom, but subject nevertheless, to all such Laws of the Kingdom as immediately respect them or are designed to extend to them, and accordingly we in this Province have, from the first settlement of it, been left to the exercise of our legislative and executive powers, Parliament occasionally, though rarely, interposing as in its wisdom has been judged necessary.

Under this Constitution, for more than one hundred years, the Laws both of the supreme and subordinate authority were, in general, duly executed, Offenders against them have been brought to condign punishment, peace and order have been maintained and the people of this Province have experienced as largely the advantages of government as, perhaps, any people upon the Globe, and they have from time to time in the most publick manner expressed their sense of it and, once in every year, have offered up their united thanksgivings to God for the enjoyment of these Privileges and, as often, their united prayers for the continuance of them. (a)

"At length the constitution has been called in question and the authority of the Parliament of Great-Britain to make and establish Laws for the Inhabitants of this Province has been, by many, denied. What was, at first, whispered with caution was soon after openly asserted in print and, of late, a number of Inhabitants in several of the principal Towns in the Province, have assembled together in their respective Towns and, having assumed the name of legal Town Meetings, have passed Resolves which they have ordered to be placed upon their Town Records, and caused to be printed and published in pamphlets and news-papers. I am sorry that it is thus become impossible to conceal what I could wish had never been made publick. I will not particularize these Resolves or Votes and shall only observe to you, in general, that some of them deny the supreme Authority of Parliament, and so are repugnant to the principles of the Constitution, and that others speak of this supreme Authority, of which the King is a constituent part and to every Act of which His assent is necessary, in such terms as have a direct tendency to alienate the affections of the people from their Sovereign who has ever been most tender of their Rights, and whose Person, Crown and Dignity we are under every possible obligation to defend and support. In consequence of these Resolves Committees of Correspondence are formed, in several of those Towns, to maintain the principles upon which they are founded.

I know of no arguments, founded in reason, which will be sufficient to support these principles or to justify the measures taken in consequence of them. It has been urged, that the sole power of making Laws is granted by Charter to a Legislature established in the Province, consisting of the King by his representative the Governor, the Council and the House of Representatives—that by this Charter there are likewise granted or assured to the Inhabitants of the Province all the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural subjects, to all intents constructions and purposes whatsoever, as if they had been born within the Realm of England—that it is part of the Liberties of English Subjects, which has its foundation in nature, to be governed by Laws made by their consent in person or by their Representative—that the Subjects in this Province are not and cannot be represented in the Parliament of Great-Britain and, consequently, the Acts of that Parliament cannot be binding upon them.

I do not find, Gentlemen, in the Charter such an expression as *sole* power or any words which import it. The General Court has, by Charter, *full* power to make such Laws as are not repugnant to the Laws of England. A favourable construction has been put upon this clause when it has been allowed to intend such Laws of England only as are expressly declared to respect us. Surely then this is by Charter a reserve of power and authority to Parliament to bind us by such Laws, at least, as are made expressly to refer to us and, consequently, is a limitation of the power given to the General Court. Nor can it be contended that by the Liberties of free and natural Subjects is to be understood an exemption from Acts of Parliament because not represented there, seeing it is provided, by the same Charter, that such Acts shall be in force; and if they that make the objection to such Acts will read the Charter with attention, they must be convinced that this Grant of Liberties and Immunities is nothing more than a declaration and assurance on the part of the Crown that the place to which their Predecessors were about to remove was and would be considered as part of the Dominions of the Crown of England, and therefore that the Subjects of the Crown so removing, and those born there or in their passage thither or in their passage from thence, would not become Aliens but would throughout all parts of the English Dominions, wherever they might happen to be, as well as within the Colony, retain the Liberties and Immunities of free and natural Subjects, their removal from or not being born within the Realm notwithstanding. If the Plantations be part of the dominions of the Crown, this clause in the Charter does not confer or reserve any Liberties but what would have been enjoyed without it and what the Inhabitants of every other Colony do enjoy where they are without a Charter. If the Plantations are not the dominions of the Crown will not all that are born here be considered as born out of the ligeance of the King of England, and whenever they go into any part of the dominions will they not be deemed Aliens to all intents and purposes, this Grant in the Charter notwithstanding?

They who claim exemption from Acts of Parliament by virtue of their Rights as Englishmen, should consider that it is impossible the Rights of English Subjects should be the same, in every respect, in all parts of the Dominions. It is one of their Rights as English Subjects to be governed by Laws made by persons in whose election they have, from time to time, a voice——They remove from the Kingdom where, perhaps, they were in the full exercise of the Right to the Plantations where it cannot be exercised or where the exercise of it would be of no benefit to them. Does it follow that the Government, by their removal from one part of the dominions to another, loses it's authority over that part to which they remove, and that they are freed from the subjection they were under before; or do they expect that Government should relinquish it's authority because they cannot enjoy this particular Right? Will it not rather be said that, by this their voluntary removal, they have relinquished, for a time at least, one of the Rights of an English subject which they might if they pleased have continued to enjoy and may again enjoy whensoever they will return to the place where it can be exercised?

They who claim exemption, as part of their Rights by nature, should consider that every restraint which men are laid under by a state of government is a privation of part of their natural Rights, and of all the different forms of government which exist, there can be no two of them in which the departure from natural rights is exactly the same. Even in case of representation by election, do they not give up part of their natural rights when they consent to be represented by such person as shall be chosen by the majority of the Electors, although their own voices may be for some other person? And is it not contrary to their natural rights to be obliged to submit to a Representative for seven years, or even one year, after they are dissatisfied with his conduct, although they gave their voices for him when he was elected? This must therefore be considered as an objection against a state of government rather than against any particular form.

If what I have said shall not be sufficient to satisfy such as object to the supreme Authority of Parliament over the Plantations, there may something further be added to induce them to an acknowledgement of it which I think will well deserve their consideration. I know of no line that can be drawn between the supreme authority of Parliament and the total independence of the Colonies: It is impossible there should be two independent Legislatures in one and the same state, for although there may be but one head, the King, yet the two legislative bodies will make two Governments as distinct as the Kingdoms of England and Scotland before the Union. If we might be suffered to be altogether independent of Great-Britain, could we have any claim to the protection of that Government of which we are no longer a part? Without this protection should we not become the prey of one of the other Powers of Europe, such as should first seize upon us? Is there any thing which we have more reason to dread than Independence? I hope it will never be our misfortune to know by experience the difference between the Liberties of an English Colonist and those of the Spanish, French or Dutch.

If then the Supremacy of Parliament over the whole British dominions shall no longer be denied, it will follow that the *mere* exercise of it's authority can be no matter of grievance. If it has been or shall be exercised in such way and manner as shall appear to be grievous, will this cannot be sufficient grounds for immediately denying or renouncing the Authority or refusing to submit to it. The acts and doings of authority in the most perfect form of government will not always be thought just and equitable by all the parts of which it consists, but it is the greatest absurdity to admit the several parts to be at liberty to obey or disobey according as the acts of such authority may be approved or disapproved of by them, for this necessarily works a dissolution of the Government. The manner then of obtaining redress must be by representations and endeavours, in such ways and forms as the established rules of the Constitution prescribe or allow in order to make any matters alledged to be grievances appear to be really such; but I conceive it is rather the *mere* exercise of this authority which is complained of as a grievance, than any heavy burdens which have been brought upon the people by means of it.

As contentment and order were the happy effects of a Constitution strengthned by universal assent and approbation, so discontent and disorder are now the deplorable effects of a Constitution enfeebled by contest and opposition. Besides divisions and animosities which disturb the peace of Towns and Families, the Law in some important cases cannot have its course,—offenders, under the advice of His Majesty's Council to be prosecuted, escape with impunity and are supported and encouraged to go on offending,—the authority of Government is brought into contempt, and there are but small remains of that subordination which was once very conspicuous in this Colony, and which is essential to a well regulated state.

When the bands of Government are thus weakened, it certainly behoves those with whom the powers of Government are intrusted to omit nothing which may tend to strengthen them.

I have disclosed my sentiments to you without reserve. Let me intreat you to consider them calmly and not to be too sudden in your determination. If my Principles of Government are right let us adhere to them. With the same Principles our Ancestors were easy and happy for a long course of years together, and I know of no reason to doubt of your being equally easy and happy. The People, influenced by you, will forsake their unconstitutional principles, desist from their irregularities which are the consequence of them, they will be convinced that every thing which is valuable to them depend upon their connexion with their parent state, that this connexion cannot be continued in any other way than such as will also continue their dependance upon the Supreme Authority of the British dominions, and that, notwithstanding this dependance, they will enjoy as great a proportion of those Rights to which they have a claim by nature or as Englishmen as can be enjoyed by a Plantation or Colony. (See last Page.)

(a) denied, vid Marginal Note, pa. 976—996, Vol. 2. (b) vid Index under Towns (c) see Index under Resolves
(d) vid Proceedings of the Town of Boston pa. 1085. (e) vid Charter pa. 1077 Vol. 2. (f) See the time pa. 1062 Vol. 2. (6) see pa. 1070. Vol. 2.

(a) see magna Charta, pa. 799. 100. pa. claim of right, pa. 816. Bill of right pa. 1053. Vol. 2. being the pa. laws of G. Britain

This no doubt refers to meetings held in the pa. 612. Vol. 2. and pa. 611. Vol. 2. (1) The grand jury would not find a bill, vid. page 39. & vid the whole of this speech refuted, page 947 to pa 1000, Vol. 2.

To the PRINTERS.

GENERAL BRATTLE, by his rank, station and character, is intitled to politeness and respect, even when he condescends to harrangue in town-meeting, or to write in a news-paper:—But the same causes require that his sentiments when erroneous and of dangerous tendency, should be considered, with entire freedom, and the examination be made as public, as the error.——He cannot therefore take offence at any gentleman for offering his thoughts to the public, with decency and candor, tho' they may differ from his own.

In this confidence, I have presum'd to publish a few observations, which have occured to me, upon reading his narration of the proceedings of the late town-meeting at Cambridge.—It is not my intention to remark upon all things in that publication, which I think exceptionable, but only on a few which I think the most so.

The General is pleased to say, "That no man in the "province could say whether the salaries granted to the "Judges were *durante bene placito*, or *quam diu bene se* "*gesserint*, as the Judges of England have their salaries "granted them."—"I supposed the latter, tho' these "words were not expressed, but necessarily implied".—This is said upon the supposition, that salaries are granted by the crown to the judges.

Now, it is not easy to conceive, how the General or any man in the province could be at a loss to say, upon supposition that salaries are granted, whether they are granted in the one way or the other——If salaries are granted by the crown, they must be granted, in such a manner as the crown has power to grant them.—Now it is utterly deny'd, that the crown has power to grant them, in any other manner than *durante bene placito*.

The power of the crown to grant salaries to any judges in America is derived solely from the late act of parliament, and that gives no power to grant salaries for life, or during good behaviour.——But not to enlarge upon this at present.

The General proceeds. "I was very far from thinking there was any necessity of having quam diu bene se gesserint in their commissions: For they have their commissions now by that tenure, as truly as if said words were in."

It is the wish of almost all good men, that this was good law—This country would be forever obliged to any gentleman who would prove this point from good authorities, to the conviction of all concerned in the administration of government, here and at home.—But I must confess that, my veneration for General Brattle's authority, by no means prevails with me, to give credit to this doctrine.—Nor do his reasons in support of it, weigh with me, even so much as his authority.—He says, "What right, what estate vests in them, (i. e. the Judges,) in consequence of their nomination and appointment, the common law of England, the Birth-right of every man here, as well as at home, determines, and that is an estate for life, provided they behave well."——I must confess I read these words with surprize and grief.—And the more I have reflected upon them the more these sentiments have increased in my mind.

The common law of England is so far from determining, that the Judges have an estate for life in their offices, that it has determined the direct contrary.—The proofs of this are innumerable and irresistable. My Ld. Coke in his 4th institute, 74, says, "Before the reign of K. 1 the chief justice of this court, was created by letters patents, and the form thereof (taking one for all) was in these words.

PAX, &c. Archiepiscopis, Episcopis, Abbatibus, Prioribus, Comitibus, Baronibus, Vice-comitibus, Forestariis, et omnibus aliis fidelibus Regni Angliæ, salutem, cum pro Conservatione nostra, et tranquillitatis Regni nostri, et ad Justitiam universis et singulis de Regno nostro exhibendum constituimus dilectum et fidelem nostrum Philippum Basset Justiciarium Angliæ *quam diu nobis placuerit* capitalem.—&c.

And my lord Coke says, afterwards in the same page, "King E. 1. being a wise and prudent prince, knowing that quod plus licet quam par est plus valet quam licet (as most of the summi justiciarii did) made three alterations. 1. By limitation of his authority. 2. By changing summus justiciarius to capitalis justiciarius. 3. By a new kind of creation, viz. by writ, for if he had continued his former manner of creation, he might have had a desire of his former authority, which three do expressly appear by the writ, yet in use, viz. Rex, &c. E. C. militi salutem, sciatis quod constituimus vos justiciarium nostrum capitalem, ad placita coram nobis tenenda, *durante beneplacito nostro* teste, &c. Afterwards in the same page Ld. Coke observes, it is a rule in law, that ancient offices must be granted in such forms and in such manner, as they have been used to be unless the alteration were by authority of parliament. And continual experience approveth, that for many successions of ages without intermission, they have been, and yet are called by the said writ. His Lordship informs us, also in the same page, that "the rest of the Judges of the King's bench have their offices by letters patent in these words. Rex omnibus ad quos presentes literæ pervenient, salutem, sciatis quod constituimus dilectum et fidelem Johannem Doderidge militem unum justiciariorum ad placita coram nobis tenenda *durante beneplacito, nostro*, teste, &c.

His Lordship says indeed, from Bracton, that "these Judges are called Perpetui by Bracton, because they ought not to be removed without just cause." But the question is not what the Crown ought to do, but what it had legal power to do.

The next reason given by the General in support of his opinion, is that these points of law have been settled and determined by the greatest sages of the law formerly and more lately. This is so entirely without foundation, that the General might both with safety and decency be *challenged*, to produce the name of any one sage of the law ancient or modern, by whom it has been so settled and determined, and the book in which such determination appears.—The General adds, "It is so notorious that it becomes the common learning of the law." I believe he may *decently and safely be challenged again*, to produce one Lawyer in this country, who ever before entertained such an opinion, or, heard such a doctrine.—I would not be misunderstood; there are respectable Lawyers, who maintain that the Judges here hold their offices during good behaviour; but it is upon other principles, not upon the common law of England: "M. Lord chief justice Holt settled it so, not long before the statute of William and Mary, that grants that the words quam diu bene se gesserint, shall be in the Judges Commissions." And afterwards he says, that "the commissions as he apprehends, were without these words inserted in them, during the reigns of King William, Queen Mary and Queen Ann."——

This I presume must have been collected from a few words of lord Holt in the case of Harcourt against Fox, which I think are these—I repeat them from memory, having not the book before me at present. "Our places as judges are so settled, determinable only upon misbehaviour."

Now, from these words I should draw an opposite conclusion from the General, and should think that the influence of that interest in the nation which brought King William to the throne, prevailed upon him to grant the commissions to the Judges, expresly during good behavior.—I say, this is the most natural construction, because it is it certain, their places were not at that time, viz. 5 Wm. and Mary, determined by an act of parliament to be determinable only upon Misbehavior, and it is as certain, from Lord Coke, and from all history, that they were not so settled by the common law of England.

However, we need not rest upon this reasoning, because we happen to be furnished with the most explicit and decisive evidence, that my conclusion is just, from my lord Raymond.——In the beginning of his second volume of reports, his lordship has given us a list of the chief officers in the law at the time of the death of King William the third 8 March 1701, 2. And he says in these words, that "Sir John Holt, knight, chief justice of the King's bench, holding his office by writ, *though it was quam diu se bene gesserint*, held it to be determined by the demise of the King, notwithstanding the act of 12 & 13 Will. 3d. And therefore the Queen in council gave orders, that he should have a new writ, which he received accordingly, and was sworn before the lord keeper of the great seal the Saturday following, viz. the 14th of March, Chief Justice of Kings Bench".——From this several things appear,

1. That General Brattle is mistaken in apprehending that the Judges commissions were without the clause *quam diu bene se gesserint*, in the reign of King William and Queen Mary, and most probably also in the reign of Queen Ann, because, it is not likely that lord Holt would have accepted a commission from the Queen during pleasure, when he had before had one from King William during good behaviour. And because if Queen Ann had made such an alteration in the commission, it is most likely lord Raymond would have taken notice of it. 2. That lord Holt's opinion was, that by common law he had not an estate for life in his office, for if he had, it could not expire on the demise of the King. 3. That lord Holt did not think the clause in the Statute of 12 & 13 Wm. 3. to be a declaration of what was common law before, nor in affirmance of what was law before, but a new law and a total alteration of the tenure of the Judges commissions, established by parliament, and not to take place till after the death of the Princess Ann. 4. That in lord Holt's opinion it was not in the power of the Crown, to alter the tenure of the Judges commissions, and make them a tenure for life determinable only upon misbehaviour, even by inserting, that express clause in them, *quam diu se bene gesserint*.——

I have many more things to say upon this subject, which may possibly appear some other time.——

Mean while I am, Messrs Printers,
Your humble Servant,
JOHN ADAMS.

TO BE SOLD,

By Order of the Superior Court of Judicature,—*THE Real Estate of Mr. Nathaniel Loring, late of Boston, Merchant, deceased, consisting of, a very good well finished Dwelling-House, three Rooms on a Floor, with a good Barn and Out Houses, and about 9 Acres of Land, and a good Well of Water, near Mr. Parker's Tavern, in Jamaica-Plain in Roxbury, very suitable for a Gentleman's Country Seat, in the present Occupation of Captain William Martin. A small Dwelling House and Land in Milk Street Boston, adjoining to Mr. Decoster's, opposite to Yeoff's Lane, in the present Occupation of Mr. John Mellus. A Dwelling House, and Wharff with sundry Warehouses on it, all in good Repair very convenient for taking in Goods by Land or Water, fronting on Fish-Street, and adjoining to Mr. John Hooten Oar-Maker's Shop. His Mansion House in Middle-Street, with a good Well of Water, a good Yard and Garden, Barn, Wood-House, Rain-Water Cisterns, and several other Tenements, Barns, Chaise Houses and Sheds, and the Land belonging to them; also a large Piece of vacant Land, all adjoining to said Mansion House in Boston. and Rents for near One Thousand Pounds Old Tenor a Year. For further Particulars, inquire of Benjamin Dolbeare of said Boston, Administrator on said Estate, who is fully empowered by the said Court to sell the same.*

On THURSDAY next,
Will be Sold at PUBLICK VENDUE,
By Benjamin Church,
At his Usual Place of Sale,
A great Variety of European Goods,
consisting of Broad Cloth—Ratteens—Cambletts—Shalloons—Cullimancos,—Tammie—Prizes—German Serge—Irish Hollands—Checks—Osnabrig—Houshold Furniture—Wearing Apparel—Watches, &c. &c.
——On THURSDAY NEXT.——

Lost at the late Fire, a Leather BUCKET, with the Owners Name thereon, James Perreteau. Whoever has found the same, is earnestly desired to inform the Printers hereof.

To the PUBLIC.

THERE is offered to your Approbation or Censure a lengthy SPEECH to our General Assembly, dated Council-Chamber 9 January 1773. Nine-Tenths of this you may lay by 'till some leisure Hour within the Year, when you may take it up and smile at the Hibernian Truth of it's having been fully answered fifty Times before ever it was published.

Notice it, at present, whose this Gentleman* of singular Abilities and good Disposition——embarked (oh Mockery!) in the *same* Bottom with ourselves," gravely makes the following Confession. "I know of NO Line that can be drawn between the supreme Authority of Parliament and the total Independence of the Colonies. And, pray! what then? Which is the Conclusion,——*therefore* the Parliament have not the intended Authority? or, *therefore* the Colonies are independent of that Parliament? Left you should determine upon the latter, a Confusion of Ideas is raised up in the Word Independence, and Spanish, French and Dutch Colonists are introduced to excite your Fears of the Bastinado, Wooden Shoes and such-like Scarecrows. Let it be granted that we are not independent of the *Protection* of Great-Britain, is it justly an Absurdity to say we are independent of her *Legislation*? Our Necessities lead us to contract Debts, and we find ready Creditors; but do these become consequently the Regulators of all our Concerns? Have they any Claim beyond *Compact, or a quantum Meruit*? Portugal is perhaps more dependent upon the Protection of Great-Britain than these Colonies are, but does she claim the Right of Legislating for Portugal?

The Fact is, we have had Protection of her more or less from our first Settlement. We have always been sensible that we had no *Right* to expect that Protection without an Equivalent. And, there being no *formal* Contract for this Purpose, she from Time to Time *paid herself*; tho' not without Remarks that this was *irregular*;—and Remarks of a much older Date than "within seven or eight Years last past."

A FORMAL CONTRACT *is at length become absolutely necessary*. Since, under the Notion of Satisfaction for Aid afforded, Great-Britain is violently stripping us of our most valuable Rights. And the vile Tools in her Employment here are, alledging the past, ever-grateful Disposition of the Colonies, as a Precedent, to induce a servile Submission to present, most abusive, unconstitutional Attempts. It has been only from this *Principle of Gratitude* which I have mentioned, and not from any *constitutional Propriety*, that "for more than One Hundred Years the Laws both of the supreme and subordinate Authority were, in general, duly executed," if this Quotation really contains a Fact.

Whence is it that the Colonies are so frequently complimented with the Character of Stupidity or Ingratitude? Stupidity in not seeing the great Value of a Connexion with Great-Britain, or Ingratitude in not being willing to pay for it? Whence,—but from such Confusion in the Heads of our Enemies as leads them to *think*, or, from such Villainy in their Hearts as leads them to *pretend* that "this Connexion cannot be continued in "any other Way than such as will continue our Dependence upon the supreme Authority of the British Dominions." Would not any one think that Men, who talk thus, were utter Strangers to the binding Power of Interest; or that they had never experienced any Relation but Master and Slave? Since NO *Line can be drawn between the usurped Power of Parliament, and a State of Slavery in the Colonies.* AN ELECTOR, 1773.

* *Falmouth Instructions.*

† *It seems to have been a general Opinion that Acts of Parliament had no other Force than what they derived from Acts made by the General Court to establish and confirm them.* Hutchinson's Hist. P. 4. 2°.

Boston, January 8, 1773.

Be pleased to insert the following in your next Paper, and you'll oblige your humble Servant.

A CARD to the PUBLIC.

CAPTAIN JORDAN, of the Royal Navy, presents his Compliments to the good People of this Place, who attended at the Fire on Thursday Morning last, and thy Leave to return them his sincere Thanks for their ready and successful Assistance; a Favour he can never from his Heart forget, which will ever make him think very highly of their Honour.—But from his not being acquainted with the well regulated and conducted Police of Boston, and having in similar Cases (in other Parts of the World) known great Thefts committed at Fires, occasioned his making Use of improper Expressions in his Warmth, which he is very sorry for, and hopes they will excuse.

To Messrs. EDES & GILL.

Notwithstanding the length of Time since our present Governor came into the Chair, and the Military Spirit that generally prevails throughout the Province, there are no Military Commissions given out yet in Worcester. Perhaps this may seem strange to some, but the Mystery will not appear so great, if we only look back to the Time of giving out new Commissions under Governor Barnard; there was the like Delay at that Time; there had been but two Companies in the Town, and they were divided into three, and of Consequence the Number of Commissions to be given out multiplied; each nominal Commission Officer had some Influence upon some of his Neighbours; at least so much as his Interest would amount to, in making Sergeants and Corporals, but the Commissions were not given until the annual Meeting in May for the Choice of Representatives. A certain Colonel was chosen, and the Commissions given out the same Day after the Town-Meeting was over. Consummate Policy! The Thing hath succeeded once, and may again. There is some Talk now of dividing the Town into four Companies of Militia, and that will add Exercise the Number of Dependents for political Importance. The Scheme is well laid, it hath succeeded once, and will again, if the People are FOOLS.

Messieurs EDES & GILL.

Friday, P. M. January 8, 1773. THE foregoing was offered Mr. Draper, and refused, being as he said, Personal; though it was as sworn, it was a FACT.

See a Piece to him, page 210, V vid pa, 202—206. // vid Index under Judges. ‡ Tea Act, vid pa, 73 5, Vol. 1 — pa pa, 213. ◊ Denied when did she protect us, see pa — 969, Vol. 2. ⊃ See list of Grievances, Pa 1100. (1) vid pa, 423, Vol. 3. (2) vid pa 215.

a meeting of the freeholders and other inhabitants of the town of Pembroke duly warned and assembled according to law, the 28th day of December 1772, after reading a pamphlet received from the Town Clerk of Boston, directed to our Selectmen, by order of the said town, and by a vote approving of the State of Rights of the colonists, and of this province in particular, the invasions of the infringements and violations of those rights contained in the letter of correspondence contained in said pamphlet, the following RESOLVES were agreed to, nemine contradicente.

RESOLVED, That this province, and this town as a part of it, hath a right whenever they think it necessary, to give their sense of public measures, and if judged to be unconstitutional and oppressive, to declare freely, and remonstrate or petition as they may deem meet.

Resolved, That it is particularly necessary, in the present alarming crisis of our affairs, to give our opinion, and cause it to be known, that not a few men only, of factious spirits, as has been falsly represented, but the whole body of the people complain and are unitedly.

Resolved, That although the British parliament is the grand legislative of the nation, yet according to the original compact, solemnly made and entered into between the King of England and our ancestors, at their first coming into this country, and the present Royal Charter, no legislative authority can be exercised in or over this province, but that of the great and general Court or Assembly, consisting of the King or his representative, his Majesty's Council and the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That acts of the British parliament made for, and executed within the limits of this province, are in our opinion against law and the most essential principles of our constitution.

Resolved, That the attacks that have of late years in this way been made, and by mere dint of ministerial influences, are daily making on our happy constitution, are of a very alarming nature, and ought to excite the jealousy and attention of every member of this community, and that such persons as advise to a submission ought to be esteemed as enemies to their country.

Resolved, That the rights and liberties, civil and religious, which have been transmitted to us from our illustrious ancestors, ought to be deemed sacred and kept inviolate by us their posterity.

Resolved particularly, That the late ministerial manœuvre, in affixing stipends or salaries to the offices of the Judges of our Superior Court, is an innovation that menaces the total abolition of fair trials and equitable issues at law, and directly affect both the life and property of the subject, as an entire dependance on the crown for a support has a tendency to bias the minds of the judges and prevent that strict impartiality which ought to attend their decisions. But it is not our design to reflect in the least on the very respectable gentlemen, who at present adorn those offices, but to ground our opinion on the imperfection and depravity of human nature.

Resolved, That if the measures so justly complained of by this province and the other colonies on the continent, are persisted in and enforced by fleets and armies, they shall, (we think of it with pain) they will in a little time, issue in the total dissolution of the union between the mother country and the colonies, to the inexpressible grief of the former and regret of the latter.

Resolved, That the Representative of this town be instructed, and accordingly he is instructed to use his utmost efforts, the next session of our General Assembly, to obtain a radical redress of our grievances.

Resolved, That a Committee for Grievances be chosen, to correspond with the several Committees of the same denomination in our metropolis and the other towns through the province, and report to this town such proposals as may be thought proper to remove our unparallelled hardships: And accordingly the following gentlemen were chosen for the above purpose, and ordered to transmit a copy of the proceedings of this town, at this present meeting, to the Committee of Correspondence at Boston.

JOHN TURNER,
ABEL STETSON,
DR. JEREMIAH HALL,
SAMUEL GEALD,
SETH HATCH.

A true Copy from Record,
Attest. JOHN TURNER, Town-Clerk.

Pembroke, December 31, 1772.

To the Gentlemen of the Committee of Correspondence, within the Town of Boston. (1)

Gentlemen,

WE the committee of correspondence, chosen within the town of Pembroke, herewith inclose the proceedings of a town meeting held at the town of Pembroke on the 28th of December, 1772; and hereby inform you that we are ready and willing to hold a correspondence with you and the other town committees of correspondence within this province, when, and so often as it shall be thought necessary, to support the cause of liberty and property; and so subscribe ourselves hearty friends and well-wishers in the cause aforesaid.

JOHN TURNER,
ABEL STETSON,
JEREMIAH HALL,
SETH HATCH.

(The Proceedings of many other Towns, which we had compos'd for the Entertainment of our Readers: also several Pieces of Speculation, we are obliged to defer till next Week.)

It must afford the greatest Pleasure to the Friends of Liberty and the Constitution, to perceive the Country so thoroughly awakened to a Sense of their Danger; that almost every Town have or are about calling Meetings to express their Sentiments at this alarming Crisis—that Union and good Sense, Patriotism and Spirit already manifested in all Parts of this Province, must under Providence work out our political Salvation. In Spite of all the Efforts of our Enemies to prevent it. vid. pa. 218

One of the Rhode Island Committee writes to his Brother in this Town, that they are received there with great Respect, and that they are like to make that Place their Winter Quarters—Others write that their Motions are carefully watch'd, and that it is not probable they will be suffered to execute a Commission inconsistent with their own and Magna Charta.(2) Their Assembly sits this Day, and it is hoped they will not be induc'd by complaisant or rather artful Behavior to make any Concession or Submission whereby a Precedent shall be introduced and established, which may be fatal to the Freedom of their own Constitution, and the Liberties of America. vid page 210.

Messieurs PRINTERS,

AT this time when great things concerning our nation and America, are under consideration, and every man speaks and acts freely, I will also shew my opinion, since the disputes began between Britain and America. I have read with great attention, Locke, Sidney, and the rest of the inspired patriots and politicians of the last age, and find that they all maintain the principles of liberty and condemn arbitrary power, as it is against the laws of God and nature. Thus far they. I find also that the great and good men of this age are of the same opinion with those of the last.

My own opinion is this, that no people on earth have a right to make laws for the Americans but themselves. It is as evident as any thing in the world, that the people of this Country have as just a right to make laws for the people of Britain, as they have to make laws for us. It is certain if one people can make laws for the other, the law makers are masters and the other are slaves; and therefore I am astonish'd that any person of common understanding should say that the people of Britain have any authority over the Americans; for it is nothing less than to say we are subjects to subjects, and servants to the Britons——

Truth and common sense will at last prevail, and if the Britons continue their endeavours much longer to subject us to their government and taxation, we shall become a separate state—This is as certain as any event that has not already come to pass; for the people from every quarter of the world are coming to this country, of all trades arts and sciences, soldiers and seamen, and in a short time the Americans will be too strong for any nation in the world.—— (5)

I am glad to hear that the people are meeting in the towns to declare their minds upon important matters in dispute, it is most certainly a very wise measure, and all who neglect it at this time will deserve slavery with all its horrors, but I hope none will. I trust they will do it in every town of any consequence through out America; it is the most likely method ever yet devised to establish our rights and restore peace and harmony, for if the people of Britain see that we are united and determined, they will give up their vain pretensions, and then a foundation will be laid for the peace and prosperity of the nation.

I always desire the happiness of the king and the people of Great Britain, and I am very sure that the perfect freedom of this country is the surest way to promote their happiness; therefore shall always pray for it, and give it in charge to my children and grand children to preserve the rights of America sacred as their life.

May the FATHER of mercies and of liberty, inspire all that fear him to defend those rights which he has graciously given them.

AGE & EXPERIENCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30.

On Thursday last departed this life, in the 58th Year of his age, Mr. DAVID HALL, of this city, printer.——We hear his remains are to be interred to morrow afternoon, in Christ Church burying ground.——As a citizen he was greatly esteemed, in the character of an upright man, and a friend to the poor:—His abilities in his profession, his prudence and impartiality in the conduct of the press, renders his death a publick loss.

NEW YORK, January 4.

Several Letters from London by the Packet say, That the Ministry are determined to use their Influence in Parliament for a Repeal of the Act imposing a Duty on all Teas exported to the Colonies from Great-Britain. (6)

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Character in London, per the last Packet.

—"I hear your Militia are put on a good Footing, and that you are marching and counter-marching: It is well; but I am most desirous you should fortify; as sure as you live if you do not, the Town will be burnt about your Ears in the next War; and in a couple of Years, or sooner, such an Event is like to take Place."

NEWPORT, January 4.

We hear Lord Dartmouth, Secretary of State for the American Department, in a letter concerning the Gaspee schoonter, has assured his Honor our Governor, that his Majesty is determined to punish, in the severest manner, any of his servants who shall obstruct the legal trade, or in any wise insult and abuse any of his subjects of this colony; so that 'tis hoped there will be no more unnecessary firing on and terrifying the poor, honest industrious Woodmen, and others who bring the necessaries of life to this market; nor any more knocking down boatmen, throwing their wood overboard, and cutting down the best wood and timber on private gentlemen's estates; of which almost numberless have been the complaints within eighteen months past; though, in justice to the present commanders here, we can say we have heard of scarce any against them.

This harbour is now guarded by the Mercury man of war, Capt. Keler, of 24 guns, the Active frigate, Capt. Hammond, of 36 guns, the Linard frigate, Capt. English, of 28 guns, the ship Swan, Capt. Affeugh, of 20 guns; and the Halifax schooner, Capt. Crispin.

SALEM January 5.

Capt. Goodhue, from Philadelphia, the 1st Instant, seven Leagues to the Eastward of Cape-Ann, passed the Wreck of a Vessel, with most of her Timbers entire; but it being Night, can give no further Particulars.

As all Letters in the cover of American Ships are first opened by Inhabitants of Martinique Island at the Leeward, but Answers of their Friends arrives to his Friends in a short Time, in a Letter of December 12, as follows: (7)

"As the Prints inform me of the Governor and Judges being independent, I think I shall appear once more in public Action.—I am in the 62d Year of my Age; and am so roused by the News that I am ready, at the first Alarm, to quit Wife, Children, &c. and boldly attack any and every Villain that dare oppose that Liberty which God, and the Blood of my Forefathers have given me.—As in Times past I left all, to cut my Way through the Forces of France and Spain, so, though now old, fly with double Fury against such Miscreants as invade my Liberty, and cut through them, though assured of dying in Battle, and if possible, after Death, my Ghost shall pursue their mean Deeds to the Divisional Line.—My Request to you is to stand firm for your Liberty, which is the greatest Fortune you can ever bestow on your Children."

BOSTON, January 11, 1773.

Yesterday Captain Jarvis arrived here in seven Weeks from England.

Appointed] Lord Viscount Townshend, Master General of the Ordnance.—Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, Governor of Jersey.—Sir Jeffry Amherst, K. B. Lieutenant-General of His Majesty's Ordnance.

Wednesday last Mr. William Stone, Lighterman, took up the Body of another Man on the Grounds, supposed to be drowned out of Captain Pike's Vessel mentioned to be cast away in our last, which was interr'd last Thursday.—— He also took up a Quantity of Junk, which the Owners may have, paying customary Salvage.

Thursday Morning last about One o'Clock, a Fire broke out in the Tan House of Mr. Winter Calef in Horn-Lane, it is supposed it had been unkindling the whole Night before, at the Building was wholly in Flames when discovered. The Inhabitants were very expeditious in attending with Engines and Buckets, but their being want of Water at first, the Fire communicated to several other Buildings at the lower End of Milk-Street, which were consumed, as also the Dwelling-House of Mr. Jeremy Russel, and the Shop and Dwelling House of Mr. Parker, Wheelwright.—— The Loss to Mr. Calef is very great, a great Quantity of Stock of Leather, &c. were destroyed.

Last Saturday Noon departed this Life, in the 83d Year of her Age, Mrs. Sarah Dupee, Widow of the late Capt. Isaac Dupee, and Daughter to the Hon. Edward Bromfield, Esq; deceased; she was remarkable for her Piety; of an amiable Disposition and an agreeable Deportment in Life, which endeared her to all her Acquaintance: Her Remains are to be interred on Thursday next at 4 o'Clock, P. M. from the House of William Phillips, Esq; at which Time the Friends of the Deceased are desired to attend

CANDLES.

CHOICE Tallow Candles to be Sold by JOSEPH BRADFORD, Jun. at his Chandler's Wareh. at the South-End, near Dr. BYLES's Meeting-House, Boston. Also, Tallow per Barrel.——A genteel Sword and a second hand Chaise and Harness may be had at said Place.

ALL persons claiming and holding under the late Spencer Phips, Esq; Elisha Cook, Esq; two rights, Nathaniel Hubbard, Esq; Mrs. Sarah Byfield late Sarah Leverett, James Oliver Assignee of Rebecca Loyd, James Green and Sarah his wife, as Assignees of Hannah Davis, John Leverett, Esq; two rights and John Bradford, Esq; all deceas'd (the ten original proprietors of a tract of land situate in the Eastern part of the province of the Massachusetts Bay, (granted by the council of Plymouth to Beauchamp and Leverett) commonly called Muscongus) either as heirs or by purchase are notified that a tax of six shillings on each original right was voted March 22, 1772; a tax of seven pounds on each original right was voted 30th July 1772; a tax of four guineas on each original right was voted December 28, 1772; and a tax of six pounds on each original right was voted January 7th 1773; which taxes all persons concerned are (respectively) desired to pay by 1st February next to Mr. Archibald McNeil collector of taxes for the proprietors.

NATH. GREENE, Prop'rs Clerk.

Boston Jan. 9, 1773.

On FRIDAY next, at 11 o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At *BICKER's Auction-Room*,
Near the Conduit, BOSTON.
A mong which are,

TWENTY Pieces fine scarlet, blue and drab Broad Cloths—10 Pieces fine Ratteens, Kersey, Forest Cloths, English Trimmings, Checks, Linnen—1 large Bale of new Wearing Apparel, &c.

N. B. The Goods may be examined To-Morrow.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, by
DAVID SIMOND,
At his usual Place of Sale on Dock-Square,
On TUESDAY next, at Ten o'Clock, Forenoon,
SUNDRY Sorts of House Furniture, consisting of Beds, Chest of Drawers, Tables, Chairs and a Variety of Kitchen Furniture, with an Assortment of English Goods. N. B. Silver Watches & Clocks.

(No Entries receiv'd this Week.)

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, since our last, 11.
Eleven Whites. One Black.

Baptis'd in the several Churches, Six.

High Water at BOSTON *for this present Week.* (8)

Monday,	50 min. after 1	Friday,	3 m aft. 5
Tuesday,	40 min. aft. 2	Saturday,	54 m aft. 5
Wednesday,	29 m aft. 3	Lord's Day	45 m aft. 6
Thursday	17 m. after 4	New Moon 22 D. 8 H. Aft.	

(1) vid Committee pa. 1087. (2) vid arrival of Fleet & Army, pa. 263. 297. Vol. 2. also Journal of Times, pa. 328, &c. Vol. 2. (3) vid page 202. (4) vid. magna Charta, pa. 790–1050, Vol. 2. & vid List of Grievances, page 1100. (5) vid under Towns in Index. (6) vid Tea act, page 735, Vol. 1. (7) See under Hutchinson in Index Vol. 3. this. (8) vid Index Vol. 3. this. (9) vid pa. 1117. & see Charlestown. (10) See pa. 1085. (11) See pa. 1086. (12) See page 1089. (13) See pa. 1100. (14) See in Index under Judges. (15) See pa. 1077. Vol. 2.

If I am wrong in my Principles of Government or in the inferences which I have drawn from them, I wish to be convinced of my error. Independence I may not allow myself to think that you can possibly have in contemplation. If you can conceive of any other constitutional dependance than what I have mentioned, if you are of opinion that upon any other principles our connexion with the Mother from which we sprang can be continued, communicate your sentiments to me with the same freedom and unreservedness as I have communicated mine to you.

I have no desire, Gentlemen, by any thing I have said to preclude you from seeking relief, in a constitutional way, in any cases in which you have heretofore or may hereafter suppose that you are aggrieved and, although I should not concur with you in sentiment, I will, notwithstanding do nothing to lessen the weight which your representations may deserve. I have laid before you what I think are the Principles of your Constitution: If you do not agree with me I wish to know your objections: They may be convincing to me, or I may be able to satisfy you of the insufficiency of them: In either case I hope, we shall put an end to those irregularities, which ever will be the portion of a Government where the Supreme Authority is controverted, and introduce that tranquility which seems to have taken place in most of the Colonies upon the Continent.

The ordinary business of the Session I will not now particularly point out to you. To the enacting of any new Laws which may be necessary for the more equal and effectual distribution of Justice, or for giving further encouragement to our Manufactures, Fishery and Agriculture, which through the Divine favour are already in a very flourishing state, or for promoting any measures which may conduce to the general good of the Province I will readily give my assent or concurrence.

Council-Chamber, 6 *January*, 1773. & T. Hutchinson.

To be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE, on TUESDAY the 19th Instant, at Ten o'Clock Beforenoon, at the House of the late Mr. John Smith, deceased, in Hanover-Street, the Corner of Cold-Lane,

A Great Variety of Jewellery, consisting of very rich Earrings, and Necklaces of various Sorts, a very rich and valuable Paste Necklace, Paste Shoe Buckles, Garnet Rings & Earings, Fish Tweezer Cases, Smelling Bottles, Snuff Boxes, Case of Silver-handled Knives & Forks, Stone Sleeve Buttons, Stone Jacket Buttons, Paste Pins, 1 Pair plated Candlesticks and divers other Articles in the Jewellery Way—Also a rich China Tureen and Dish, Cotton Velvet, Long Lawn, Cambrick Threads, Darning Needles, black Laces, Tabby, Pelong Satin, and a great Variety of other Articles.

Two Machines for cleaning Flax SEED, to be Sold: Inquire of Edes & Gill.

To be Sold a new Fall-back Chaise and Harness complete: Enquire of Edes & Gill.

WHEREAS Capt. Asa Hatch, of the Schooner Dove, sometime the latter End of October last, on his Passage from Boston to Baltimore, came across a Wreck of a small sloop bound from Anguilla to New-London, and had been commanded by one Capt. Boardman, out of which he took some Sails, Rigging, &c. Any Person claiming a Right in the above are desired to apply to Caleb Davis at the South End of Boston.

Any Person who wants an honest faithful young Man to attend a Store, or to do other Labour, may hear of one by enquiring of Edes & Gill.

WANTED,

A Boy about 10 or 11 Years of Age; Enquire of Edes & Gill.

TO BE LETT:

An End of a House, suitable for a Small Family, with a large Garden, &c. very pleasantly situated near PETER CHARDON, Esq's in New-Boston. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD at the Cellar under Mr. GAWEN BROWN's Shop in King-Street.

A Quantity of extraordinary good STRONG BEER, Brewed at Newport, Rhode-Island.

Six Months longer being allowed the Creditors to the Estate of Andrew Hall, late of Boston, deceased, to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts: We the Subscribers, Commissioners, give publick Notice that we shall attend that Service at the House of Deacon Jonathan Brown, near Charlestown Ferry, on the 5 th Monday of this and the five following Months, from 3 to 5 o Clock, P. M.

B. Harrod,
D. Pecker,
J. Wendell.

Boston, January 1, 1773.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of Caleb Prentice, late of Cambridge, Yeoman, deceased, are desired to make immediate Payment to Caleb Prentice, of Reading, Executor to the last Will of said Deceased, or Abraham Watson, Junr. of Cambridge, Attorney to said Executor: And those, who have any Demands on said Estate, are desired to bring in their Claims, for Adjustment.

Cambridge, Dec. 31, 1772.

WINES.

JUST IMPORTED, and to be SOLD, by

Nathaniel *and* Joseph Greene,

Choice Fayal, St. Georges, St. Michaels, Teneriffe and Madeira WINES. As they pick'd out from some Hundreds of Pipes in each Place by a good Judge, they doubt not of being able to suit any one who may want to Purchase.

N. B. A convenient Store to be Lett on Green's Wharff. Inquire of Nathaniel Greene.

WHEREAS the Right Honorable Lord William Campbell, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Nova-Scotia, and Island of Cape-Breton, &c. hath granted to Lawrence Kavanagh of Louisbourg, on the Island aforesaid, Merchant, his Licence of Occupation for Fish Rooms, Stores, Wharves, &c. on said Island: The said Kavanagh being very desirous to promote the Fishery at Cape-Breton—Hereby gives Notice to any Persons upon the Continent, who may chuse to be Adventurers in that Branch of Business, that if they will send any Vessels there, to the Number of Ten Sail or under, they shall be accommodated with Rooms for curing their Fish, and with Stores and Wharves gratis, and every other Assistance possible; that they shall be supplied by the said Kavanagh with Lisbon or Cadiz Salt, at Three Dollars per Hogshead, and all Sorts of Fishing Utensils and Dry Goods on the most moderate Terms. Any Gentlemen who chuse to be concerned, are desired to apply to Captain Isaac Phillips at New-Boston for further Particulars. The said Kavanagh will make the Fish, if desired, on the same Terms as it is done on the Continent, if seasonable Application is made: And for any Debts contracted, will take merchantable Fish at Two Dollars three-fifths per Quintal, and West India Fish at a Customary Price.

(Copy.) LAWRENCE KAVANAGH.

Louisbourg, November 15, 1772.

Lent, lost or left, about three Months since, a Lad's Blue Cloth Great Coat, who now stands in Need of the same—If lent, the Person that will bring it to the Printers hereof, shall be rewarded for their Trouble.

BROWN SUGARS

Very good, suitable for Shops, to be Sold in large or small Quantities, by

John Baker, *North-End.*

Likewise, Choice DUMB FISH.

To be Sold at Store No. 6, leading down to Treat's and Spear's Wharffs, and next to Mr. Ellis Gray's opposite the East End of Faneuil-Hall, by

James Swan,

The newest Flour—Coffee—Bar Iron—Rum—Loaf and Brown Sugars—Spices—choice Raisins, &c. &c.—very reasonable.

Any Gentleman that wants a Person to tend on a Store or Warehouse, may hear of one who can be well recommended for his Honesty and Faithfulness. Inquire of Edes & Gill.

The Schooner *Johonnot*, now lying at Mr. Dummett's Wharff, near the Sign of the Schooner, Nicholas Murphy, Master, being a good Vessel, and well found, will sail in a few Days for Virginia. Any Gentlemen that wants to Freight or go as Passengers, may very reasonably agree with the aboves'd Master.

Lost last Friday upon the Road in Milton, a Muff and Tippet, in a Muff-Case.——Whoever has found the same and will return it to the Printers hereof, shall be handsomely rewarded.

Taken up in Boston Harbour last Thursday Morning, a small Mosee Boat, the Owner may have her again telling the Marks and paying Charges, by Inquiring of JOHN OWEN, Boat Builder, North-End Boston, who has the same.

Chimney Sweeping,

Done in the compleatest and most carefull Manner, by Michael Mullony, Chimney-Sweeper from Dublin in Ireland, who will wait upon Gentlemen, Ladies and others, upon the shortest Notice being sent to him to John Magees, in Fitch's-Lane, between King-Street and the Market-Place.

For LONDON,

The Ship *Boston-Packet, Nathaniel Eyfield Lyde*, Master, is three Quarters loaded, and will fail in Ten Days; has fine Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Master on Board at the Long-Wharff, or at *William Dennis*'s Store in King-Street. Boston, Dec. 19.

Taken from a long-side the Brigantine Dolphin, James Scott, Master, a few Nights past, a Yawl, about 23 or 24 Feet long. Any Person, (except the Thief) bringing her to said Master, or to *William Dennis*, shall be rewarded. Dec. 19.

A few Hogsheads of choice Grenada Rum To be sold cheap for Cash, by ISAAC WINSLOW Jun. Also, a quantity of Salt—New-England Rum—Sugar—Philadelphia Flour—&c.

Choice FIRKIN BUTTER, to be Sold by ENOCH GREENLEAF, at the South End near the Hay-Market. (Tf.)

John Waldo,

At his Shop and Store the South part of the Town, third door from the Lamb-Tavern,

HEREBY Notifies his Customers and others, that he has just receiv'd from Bristol and Liverpool, an additional supply of Goods, being a large and fine assortment of Staffordshire, Bristol and Nottingham Pottery Ware, consisting of a large quantity of cream colour'd and white stone cups and saucers, tea, coffee, sugar and cream pots, very neat flower Stands and pots, salts, dishes, plates, bowls, mugs, &c. neat tureens with ladles, neat bread and fruit baskets with stands, a variety of single and double flint glass ware, with a general assortment of cream, white, enamel'd, brown, black and delph ware, either by the crate, dozen, or single article which he will sell extremely cheap, having them (purchas'd with the cash) directly from the manufactures. Town and country shopkeepers may depend being supply'd on as low terms as at any Store in Boston.

Likewise best Jamaica Sugars per the hogshead, barrel or kegt, from 17 to 23 ℔.
Choice cocoa per the bag hundred or less,
C. Fee per bag, pepper per bag or kegt,
Chocolate per box, dozen or less warranted pure,
Pimento, cotton, best French Indigo,
Florence oyl, rice, cask bottles and cases,
English mustard, logwood, redwood,
Allum, copperas, proof glasses,
15 inch T. D. pipes per the box,
Single and double refin'd sugar, raisins per the Cask,
Spices of all sorts,
Choice capers per cask or bottle,
Bohea, souchong and fine green tea at 16/ per pound,
Brimstone per hogshead, hundred or less,
Weymouth cheese,
A few firkins of very good butter,
The best eastern peas,
Dun fish per quintal, Rock and Lisbon salt,
cod, ling, &c. & 20 casks per the cask or less,
A large beam and Scales with chains and will weigh a Ton.

FIRKIN BUTTER

To be Sold by SAMUEL and STEPHEN SALISBURY, at their Shop two Doors to the Southward of Doctor Silvester Gardner's in Marlborough Street.

TO BE SOLD,

A Distill-House in good Repair with one Still upwards 1200 Gallons, and two small Stills, three Wells with sufficient Quantity of good Water, a large Wood-House and Wharff, with every other Convenience for carrying on the Distilling Business now in the Occupation of William Hickling and Son. Also a convenient Dwelling-House adjoining to said Distill-House, with good Cellar and Pump, and another House with Pump, Yard, Garden and Wharf, now in the Occupation of William Sinclair, with a new Store on said Wharff 80 Feet long, all situated near the Flood Gates West-Boston.

A Brick DWELLING-HOUSE in King-Street at the Corner of Fitch's Alley, with a good Well of Water and other Conveniencies. And a new Store in Battery March Street. For further Particulars, enquire of Capt. Job Prince on Long Wharff, or of William Hickling in King-Street. Boston, 16 Dec. 1772.

Jonathan Williams, jun.

RESPECTFULLY ACQUAINTS THE PUBLIC,

That he has received by the last Vessels,

An Additional Assortment of

Superfine BROAD-CLOTHS

of the most fashionable Colours at present worn in LONDON, which he flatters himself will fully answer every Gentleman's Expectation who will please to favour him with a Visit.

As well as superfine he has a good Assortment of all other CLOTHS, which he will sell exceeding Cheap.

AT HIS CLOTH-STORE,

In Ann-street, below the Draw-bridge, and directly opposite the Drum-maker's at the Head of Barrett's Wharf, for

READY *MONEY* ONLY.

He sells also all Kinds of ENGLISH GOODS, at the very lowest Advance for Cash, at his Shop in said Street; where constant Attendance is given and the smallest Favour gratefully Acknowledged.

To be Let and enter'd upon immediately.

A lower Room fronting on King-Street next to the Sign of Admiral Vernon—has been used for a Notary's and Insurance Office, but is suitable for a Shop——Any Person inclining may be accommodated with a Chamber over it, enquire of William Thompson.

Boston: Printed by EDES & GILL.

Vid Councils Answer page 226 — Answer of the House page 229. × Stabe Old Constitution ought to be as neare to the British Constitution the pillaers of which are the Magna Charta 1st pa. 790, 1050 — petition of right pa. 816, — Bill of right pa. 1053 Vol. 2.

a vile Insinuation! & a Falshood respecting the Merchandize: it was never in a worse Condition! & vid a Prefutation of this whole Speech, page 947 to pa. 1009 Vol 2